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The Importance of the Neighborhood Institute in Youth Socialization

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Abstract

In this article, it is written about the importance of the neighborhood in the development of the social culture of the youth and the attention paid to the neighborhood by the state today.

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The words of the great Greek scientist Aristotle, who was honored as "The First Teacher" in the East, "The fate of the country is decided by the education of the youth", were spoken 350 years before Christ. Therefore, the issue of education and upbringing has always been gaining urgent importance since the time when humanity began to live a conscious life. The role and importance of the neighborhood institution, which is considered the most important link of the society, is increasing more and more in the consistent implementation of the goals and tasks set before us in order to ensure the stable development of our country, increase the well-being of our people, and ensure that our citizens are satisfied with their lives and live a dignified life with firm faith in the future. Mahalla is the closest social structure to our nation in terms of strengthening the atmosphere of peace, mutual respect, kindness and harmony in the society, preserving national traditions and values, ensuring family cohesion, raising a healthy and mature generation, and solving the daily problems of the population.

Mahalla is an administrative-territorial unit in Uzbekistan, and it is a method of self-management that is characteristic of the traditions and values of our people. The history of the neighborhood dates back to ancient times. According to historical sources, 8 families lived in Sopollitepa, a monument of the Bronze Age. Later, more than 100 families joined their ranks based on the patriarchal system. The group of large families was led by an elder elected from among them. Elders, in turn, united in the Supreme Council of Elders. Elders, as a rule, resolved all issues related to community - village life through the supreme council. Mil. av. From the 3rd century to the beginning of the 5th century, the

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council of elders solved important tasks in the state of Fergana (Parkana). The Council mainly dealt with issues such as making peace, appointing the composition of ministers and taxes, declaring war, mobilizing for collective work.

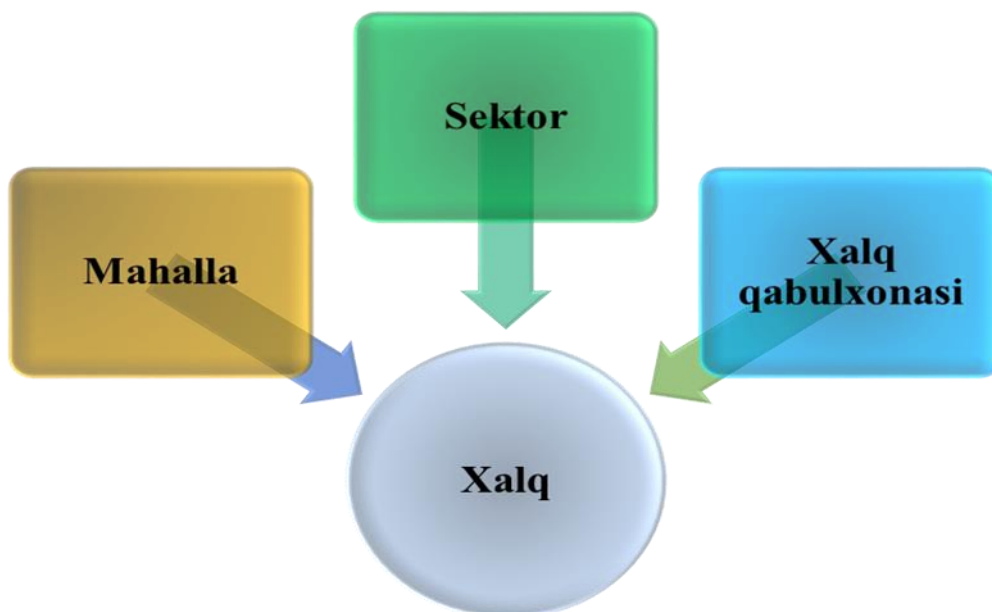
"Mahalla" is an Arabic term meaning "place". It was called by the names of mahallat (place), guzar, team, elat, elod in different regions. In the literature, there is information that Mahallas have a history of many thousands of years. For example, Narshahi in his "History of Bukhara" noted that there were several neighborhoods in Bukhara before 1100 years ago. Alisher Navoi in his work "Hayrat ul-Abror" describes a neighborhood as "a neighborhood within a city", and mentions that the city of Herat consists of about a hundred neighborhoods. Neighborhoods flourished especially during the period of Amir Temur. Neighborhoods were formed based on the occupation of citizens and were named accordingly. For example, goldsmith, coppersmith, tanner, knifemaker, spoonmaker, blacksmith, saddler, shoemaker, etc. In ancient times, the neighborhood functioned as a unique form and appearance of local government. Neighborhood management is community-based and has its own unwritten internal rules, which are considered equally legitimate for everyone.

A neighborhood is a small administrative area, but it is a community of people connected by a common way of life, values, traditions, and customs. At different stages of history, the tasks of the neighborhood changed depending on the changes of times and regimes.

After Uzbekistan gained independence, the attitude towards neighborhoods changed radically. In accordance with Article 105 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Law "On Self-Governing Bodies of Citizens" adopted in September 1993, neighborhoods acquired their legal status and became part of local authorities. Neighborhoods are an important local support of the state, as a legal entity they have their own property and financial budget. According to this law, each neighborhood can open small enterprises in its territory, sell the products it produces, distribute a part of it for free to the needy in the neighborhood, provide employment to the population in its territory, and provide cultural and household services to the population.

Providing all-round support to the socio-economic and cultural development of the neighborhood and its residents, enriching national traditions and customs, coordinating the work of neighborhood committees, low-income families in the neighborhoods, the elderly, veterans, the disabled, families with many children, orphans, and internationals. "Mahalla" Charitable Fund of Uzbekistan was established on August 17, 1993 in order to comprehensively protect its interests. "Mahalla" newspaper was published. The first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, I.A. Karimov, assesses the essence and importance of the neighborhood in the modern society as follows: "The system of self-management, which is very characteristic of the traditions and values of our people - the neighborhood system, has been gaining great influence in recent years. They are responsible for virtually all of their rights. After all, there is nothing that the neighborhood cannot do. Raising its influence, you know, is not only economic, not only social, but also political, educational, and a huge spiritual issue. We should look at neighborhoods from this point of view".

In the past short period, the implementation of an effective cooperation system based on the principle of "neighborhood - sector - People's reception - neighborhood" to identify and solve population problems, to make the neighborhood a reliable "bridge" between the people and the state. Comprehensive measures have been implemented to provide, support the family and women.



A new system based on the principle of "prosperous and safe neighborhood" has been introduced, providing for the following directions.

Turning the neighborhood institution, which is considered a unique social structure of society, into a real expert and helper of the population, increasing its role and importance;

To support the social activity of women, to strengthen their place in society, to strengthen guarantees for the protection of their rights and legal interests;

Fundamental reform of the organizational and legal mechanisms for ensuring a healthy and stable socio-spiritual environment and peace, harmony and tranquility in society and family;

To establish continuous, systematic cooperation of the neighborhood institute with internal affairs bodies, other state agencies and public organizations;

Among these tasks are the introduction of modern information and communication technologies in the industry, as well as the proper promotion of the work of employees and the improvement of material and technical support.

This year, the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to fundamentally improve the system of working with youth in neighborhoods" was signed. In order to introduce new management mechanisms for working with young people, to create a vertical system of working with them, to solve youth problems directly in neighborhoods, to increase the effectiveness of spiritual, educational and educational work in educational institutions, the position of youth leader is currently in place in a total of 9,309 neighborhoods in our Republic. done. Departments for working with youth were established in the structures of the Youth Affairs Agency, its regional departments and departments in neighborhoods and educational institutions. In recent years, as a result of the implementation of "Youth register" and "Youth programs", employment of 596,000 youths was provided, and 25,700 youths with disabilities and in need of medical assistance were under constant supervision.

382.8 billion soums were formed in "Yoshlar daftari" funds from 15% of the acquired part of the local budget and the collection of executive documents. About 140,000 young people were provided with social and financial assistance from these funds. 132,000 young people were allocated preferential

loans by channeling funds in the amount of 3.3 trillion in order to develop the entrepreneurial activity of young people, to finance innovative, start-up and business projects developed on the basis of new ideas. Candidates who have experience working with young people, who can follow young people, who set an example with their personal qualities, selfless, loyal and patriotic candidates will be appointed to the position of leader.

Building a new Uzbekistan is not just a desire, a subjective phenomenon, but a fundamental historical basis, which is required by the current political-legal, socio-economic, spiritual-educational situation of our people. It is an objective necessity that corresponds to the aspirations of the century and fully meets its national interests. The main goal of our reforms in this direction is to turn the new Uzbekistan into a country of happy people who are satisfied with their lives and a comprehensively developed social space. Spiritual development strategy of Uzbekistan for 2022-2032. The purpose of this strategy is to preserve and promote our national identity, our traditions that have passed the test of centuries, and our life principles such as living with faith.

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